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# THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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# Beet Workers Confer on Farm Problems

## No Change in Wages This Year
## Growers Want Labour Frozen

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The central council for families in southern Alberta held its first 1944 conference with representatives from the British Columbia Security Commission, the Growers' Association, and the Canadian Sugar Factory here Feb. 25, at the Beet Growers' Association headquarters.

Attending the conference for northern district workers were T. Ikebuchi and T. Isogai, and for the southern area T. Sada and K. Hayashi.

Philip Baker, Growers' Association president, was chairman of the meeting, the growers being represented by E. N. Francis, William Andrews and Mr. Houlton from the Board of Directors. T. Geo. Wood, Frank Taylor and Mr. Beniam attended on behalf of the sugar factory, and J. N. Lister and Mr. Archibald represented the Security Commission.

The main purpose of the meeting was to study methods of furthering workers relations between the growers and beet workers.

It was urged that the tonnage contract be made more favorable to the workers, one suggestion being that workers be paid on the same basis as the cash contract. Under the tonnage system the workers do not get paid for their labor until the sugar beets were harvested and the growers themselves paid off.

Irrigation was also discussed. Late irrigation increased the labor required in topping and the workers are opposed to it. But with insufficient moisture the sugar beet would spoil before processing. It was agreed that the field man should be empowered to use his discretion regarding late irrigation.

MUST CULTIVATE

Some workers had complained that growers neglected cultivation, and this handicapped the work as well as reducing the yeild. It was agreed that the grower must cultivate at least four times if the weather permits. But here, too, the opinion of the field man should be final.

The discussion on work outside of sugar beets itself brought forth a frank admission that it is impossible to live on only the income from beet work and that other seasonal work is necessary.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Baker expressed his opinion that the wages for sugar beet labor would remain unchanged this year. He also assured the Japanese representatives that whenever they desired to hold a meeting with the Beet Growers' Association, that he would co-operate to the fullest extent.

### Beet Growers Convention

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.— Freezing of Japanese labor to the beet industry for the duration of the war was urged here last week by the 15th annual meeting of the Alberta Sugar Beet

(Please Turn to P. 8)

# Ten Thousand Nisei Volunteer For Uncle Sam

### Seek Equal Entry: Against Segregation

WASHINGTON.— More than 400 Nisei Americans have been inducted into the armed forces from the ten War Relocation Authority relocation centres since the re-institution of Selective Service for Japanese Americans, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes announced March 2.

An Associated Press report said that Ickes complimented the record of the 100th Infantry Battalion as a part of the Fifth Army in Italy.

The Battalion, composed of Japanese volunteers, he said had done "all anyone could expect of any soldier."

Ickes said that 10,000 Japanese Americans volunteered for service.

* * *

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.— While Nisei Americans in relocation centres and those resettled in normal communities alike have welcomed the re-institution of military service for Japanese Americans, it has not been an entirely unmixed welcome.

The chief criticism which has arisen has been the restricted entry to the armed forces. Under present regulations, it appears that all Nisei Americans in future are to be inducted only into the Army ground forces and that they will be assigned to combat service with segregated units, such as the 100th Infantry Battalion now in Italy or the 402nd combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

**It has been widely urged in Nisei publications and by Nisei organizations that "equal opportunity for service and advancement in all branches of the armed forces and services be opened and offered to Japanese American draftees solely on the basis of individual merit and qualification."**

These are the terms of a petition submitted by the community council at Granada Relocation Centre, Amache, Colorado, to the War Relocation Authority.

Similarly, it is felt that segregation of Japanese Americans into their own units is a false step, and the more desirable procedure is to make such service optional for every draftee.

The idea advanced in a petition of the Intermountain district Japanese American Citizens League chapters is that it may be more desirable for Nisei to serve shoulder to shoulder with other Americans.

**There is also the thought that the re-institution of the draft ought to be accompanied by a restoration of the right to travel or reside anywhere in the country "on the same basis as any other citizen."**

The Granada community council's petition also asks that "the right to become naturalized citizens of the United States be extended to alien Japanese."

## Minority Groups in Canada:
# Right To Vote Tests Democracy

VICTORIA, B. C.—It is only fair that the clause in the Provincial Elections Act barring East Indians from voting in B. C. should be removed in view of the splendid contribution India is making to the war, W. W. Lefeaux (C. C. F., Vancouver Centre) said in support of his bill to that end before the Legislature last week.

Mr. Lefeaux, the Province reported, said that his measure also proposed that all Asiatics serving with the armed forces be given the vote.

Voice—Does that mean Japanese?

Mr. Lefeaux—Yes, if they are in the services. Japanese who served in the last war can vote, but Chinese and Hindus who are now serving in Canada's forces can not do so.

Dr. J. J. Gillis, Yale—How about Indians.

Mr. Lefeaux—That is another matter. I am not dealing with that now; besides, it is the subject of a resolution on the order paper.

Wednesday in the Legislature Labor Minister G. S. Pearson said that Hindus in B. C. were "unreliable, dishonest, deceitful and non-cooperative" and are not prepared to assist in maintaining the standard of living.

A message to Ottawa asking that a delegation be given the opportunity to discuss cancellation of compulsory income tax and compulsory military service to enable continuance of the maximum production of fish, and for the immediate revision of the Indian Act, has been sent by the Indians of British Columbia, reports the Daily Province.

Guy R. Williams, acting business agent for the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia said: "We all know the natives of Canada do not enjoy the privileges equal to other Canadians. So at this time to collect income tax from us is an imposition and against the B. N. A. Act.

It was pointed out that over 3000 Indian boys have already volunteered for services and that the government had taken about the same number by draft, and would seriously affect the production of the salmon and herring packs if more men were called up for military service.

Voluntary contributions to the Red Cross, purchase of Victory Bonds, and War Savings stamps, have shown their patriotism and sincere efforts to help Canada in time of war.

## Paid Only 25c Per Hour:
# Camps Ask Ottawa For Raise

PRINCETON, B. C.—A further request for a raise in prevailing wages to the minimum wages and bonuses on a standard scale has been submitted to the Minister of Labour in Ottawa by men at Camps 1, 2 and 5 of the Hope-Princeton road project.

**Stating that the men have been working uncomplainingly under the present conditions, the submission went on to say "we take this liberty and privilege and appeal to your Democratic Institutions for consideration and action toward this increase."**

It was pointed out that in a letter from Mr. Walker of the Banff office of the Department of Mines and Resources, he wrote: "I appreciate the fact that you have endeavored to raise funds to purchase Victory bonds and also to donate funds to Red Cross purposes. It is also appreciated that our Princeton Camps have run very smoothly with no serious trouble between our officials and the Japanese workers."

Such praise is hardly without truth, the submission said.

Mention of a delegation of lumbermen as having gone through the camps is noted in Mr. Walker's letter, but "we are anticipating such delegations but as yet, we have not met any."

This letter by the three Princeton road camps follows the petition forwarded to the Banff office of the **Department of Mines and Resources a few months ago requesting an increase in the prevailing 25c per hour rate and for bonuses.**

### New Princeton Highway Enables Mine To Open

**HOPE, B. C.—The first fruit of the Hope-Princeton trail, which is now in its construction throes, became evident this week with the opening of the Invermay Mine, 25 miles east of Hope, reports the Daily Province.**

**The Invermay, a lead-zinc property running heavily to silver, was first worked in 1930, but fell prey to the obstacles of transportation. The Hope-Princeton road now passes within two miles of the mine site.**

### Nanaimo Cod Fishermen Strike at 10c Price

NANAIMO, B. C. — Nanaimo cod fishermen at a meeting Saturday reiterated their stand against a 10 cents per pound ceiling price for ling cod, the Daily Province reported.

The fishermen, representing about 40 boats have refused to fish for 10 cents, and on Saturday decided to ask Ottawa to reconsider the price of 10 cents and set one at 12 cents. Otherwise, the codders declare, they will not fish.

### WRA Will Close Arkansas Centre

WASHINGTON.— Interior Secretary Harold Ickes announced here last week that the War Relocation Authority's relocation program had advanced to the stage where it is now possible to close one of the ten wartime centres. First to be abandoned as an economy move will be the centre at Jerome, in southern Arkansas. The 6500 evacuees at Jerome will be distributed among the remaining nine centres sometime in June.

Mr. Ickes said that because of the WRA program of transferring persons out of the centres as fast as they could be properly placed, and as long as they were acceptable to the communities receiving them, the peak population of 107,000 in the centres had declined to 92,000.

### HAMILTON SOCIETY KEEPS BUSY WITH 3-FOLD PROGRAM

HAMILTON, Ont. — Speaking before a meeting of the Directors of the local Y. M. C. A., Yoshio Hyodo, president of the Sophy-Ed Club, outlined the general position of the Canadian-born Japanese in Canada. He also gave the aim of the Sophy-Ed Club and answered numerous questions put to him by the Board. In introducing the Nisei leader, Mr. Cecil Brown commented that many Japanese Canadians had sought to enlist in Canada's armed forces only to be refused.

Valentine's Day was celebrated in Hamilton with a gay Leap Year Dance on February 19th in the gym of the "Y". Attended by over 200 Nisei, the Sophy-Ed Club, sponsor of the dance, was also host to a number of Hamilton young people. Many visitors were present from other Ontario centres.

Covering its three fields of activity, social, physical and educational, the Sophy-Ed Club continues to hold interesting meetings every second Friday at the "Y". Discussions have taken place pertaining to the proper methods for applying for positions and holding those positions. Under the leadership of Jin Ide and Bob Miyasaka the club has delved into parliamentary rules of order.

### MANISEIS CLUB IS GROWING STEADILY: AIDS RED CROSS

WINNIPEG, Man.—The first general meeting of the recently formed Maniseis Club was held February 20 at Manor Hall, which is to be the [illegible] meeting place of the club.

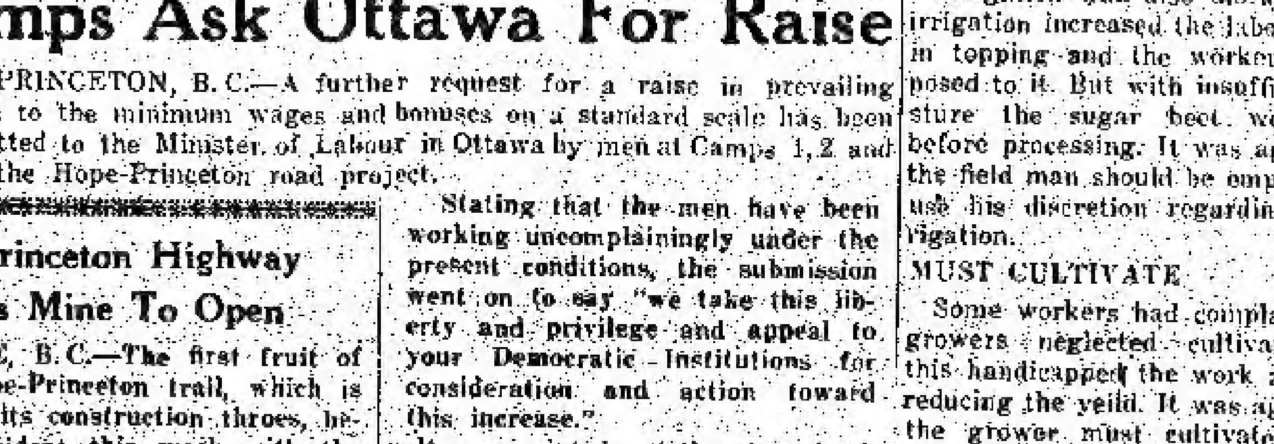
There are now about 50 members, and circulars are being sent out to Nisei, 16 years and over, residing [illegible] outside of Winnipeg.

The Club is boosting a raffle to [illegible] contribution to the Red Cross [illegible] current national campaign for [illegible].

Two additional advisors besides Mr. [illegible], have been chosen. They are Mr. T. [illegible] and Mr. S. Sato. Miss Davidson of the Winnipeg Y. W. C. A. has accepted an honorary membership in the Club.

With the full support and co-operation of every member the Maniseis Club is looking forward to doing a successful job on a wide program.

### Tashme Boy Scouts Mark First Anniversary



Pictured here is the First Tashme Boy Scout Troop, which recently marked its first anniversary during International Scout Week. [illegible] This picture appeared in "The Scout Leader" official scout publication in Canada.

### Maitland Orders Prompt Probe Into Land Charges

VICTORIA.—Prompt action was taken by Attorney-General Maitland upon the claim made in the Legislature Feb. 29, that it had been reported Japanese were in competition with the Dominion in purchasing desirable farm lands in the Kamloops and other interior areas, the Daily Province reported.

The attorney-general, the Province said, instructed provincial police to make a thorough investigation. If there is substantiation of such conditions, facts will be given to Ottawa with a request for amendment of the regulations prohibiting lands purchasing by Japanese.

KASLO, B. C.—The Kaslo Board of Trade has endorsed a letter sent to Ottawa by the Nelson Board, urging vigorous action against Doukhobor groups in B. C. The Kaslo letter points out the [illegible] of the government's treatment of the Japanese with their refusal to take action in regard to the Doukhobors.

# THE NEW CANADIAN

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor
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## Freezing Beet Labor

Following reports of moves by southern Alberta beet growers to seek the freezing of evacuee workers on the beet farms, it is urgent again to emphasize certain points raised in these columns only three weeks ago.

Just as in the case of statements made with regard to the Manitoba situation, it was declared at a recent meeting of the growers that since evacuee families moved to Alberta primarily to work on the sugar beet farms, they should therefore be frozen to that hard, back-breaking and profitless toil.

But it cannot be urged too strongly that any move by the authorities to place any sweeping "freezing" restriction upon the Japanese families would be a direct violation of every promise and assurance given to them. In the hectic days of recruiting these families, both government authorities and representatives of the growers and manufacturing interests were emphatic in holding out a promise of genuine freedom, substantial earnings and a reasonable standard of living for all those who would agree to go to the prairies.

It is safe to say that the majority were disillusioned. And their struggle to surmount the difficulties of that disillusionment has recorded perhaps the brightest page in the whole human story behind the 20th century Acadian expulsion. But this in no way should permit any further violation of solemn assurances of freedom to be found on the broad and boundless prairie.

Least of all should the thought of such a violation be entertained, when, in essence, it implies a system of farm serfdom—of workers tied without recourse to work a plot of land at the behest of a farmer-master. That pattern of human relationships went out in the democratic countries with the American civil war.

## Mr. Stevens' Proposal

In the later stages of his public career the Hon. H. H. Stevens is distinguishing himself as something of a scholar. He seems largely to have retired from active splashing in the turbulent puddles of Canadian politics and now appears chiefly in the public eye through contributing articles on current topics to the editorial page of the Vancouver Daily Province.

As such a contributor he has followed up an earlier article of last December with a new dissertation to support his contention that "once a Japanese, always a Japanese." He draws at length upon a number of authorities, including Japan's constitutional law, to outline the precise legal status of persons of Japanese origin born or resident outside of Japan. And his apparent assumption is that the legal terms provide the binding evidence to prove his general conclusion.

Critical readers of the Province, however, will not readily accept Mr. Stevens' scholarship at face value. For the unhappy fact is that his learning and research is not scholarship. It is still politics. It is still an attempt, not to present "all the facts involved," but to present an opinion and then marshal only the facts which seem to substantiate that opinion. And Mr. Stevens, who formed his opinions in the days when it was politic for a leading British Columbia Conservative to talk about the "yellow peril," has not yet detached himself sufficiently from that influence to be able to present an accurate picture of the legal status of those of Japanese origin in Canada. In frequent writings, he has exhibited the same biased approach to similar current topics, Indian independence or public vs. private enterprise, for instance.

The truth is that it was wholly possible for Canadian-born Japanese to renounce any claim the Japanese government might make upon them, and such renunciation would be formally accepted by that government. It was a procedure followed by many who wished to severe any legal ties with Japan, as well as by many who were driven to that country in search of opportunities denied to them in the land of their birth but who wished to avoid conscription into the army. And for those who from sincere choice and honest motive became naturalized Canadians, there was no way for the Japanese government to enforce any claim upon them, even if legal provision were made to do so.

Moreover Mr. Stevens' comparison of the rights of Canadian nationals or naturalized subjects of British origin resident in Japan with those of people of Japanese origin in Canada is as sketchy as it is misleading. But we are not disposed here to argue with him on these points of law.

It is considerably more urgent to raise the question as to whether, as he suggests, a guiding principle for the Canadian people and Canadian government to follow is to be found in any example set by Japan. Writes Mr. Stevens, "Could we be blamed were we to say to the Japanese: 'Your rights in Canada shall be on the same basis as your government accords to Canadian nationals resident in Japan?"

Poorly worded as Mr. Stevens' proposal is, we find it difficult to imagine a proposition more surely ruinous to every Canadian and Christian principle, more damaging to every Allied war aim, more disastrous to the cause of democratic freedom!

## Social Assimilation

This week's "Nisei Voices" column records the genuine plaint of a high school youth in a prairie city. Through experience he has been finding out that social assimilation is not just a question of being accepted into the society of other Canadians. It is also a question of gaining the freedom to act in opposition to some of the rather narrow ideas held by more conservative members of his own racial group.

Our youthful contributor is learning something of the wide gulf between the ideas and customs of his parents and the Canadians with whom he is mingling at school. The bridge from one to another is not an easy one to cross—necessary and sure to happen as it is. To make a real successful crossing we need to have a good deal of patience and common sense. And we also need to take care that in learning new ideas and new habits, we learn only those that are worthwhile.

This, perhaps, is the problem that worries parents. They have too often seen examples of second generation rapidly slipping away from the discipline and control of their families, picking up only the undesirable surface traits of their Canadian neighbors, and failing entirely to grasp the very fundamental ideas of conduct which give western civilization a wholesome moral tone.

**We think our youthful friend is on the right track in trying to learn and adjust himself to normal social intercourse with his school-mates. More power to him and others of like mind! He ought not to be deterred from doing so, least of all by the malicious gossip which vicious tongue always set in motion.**

**But we want him to use patience, care and thought in the process. There are more things to becoming a Canadian than just learning the game of "spin-the-bottle."**

## A Letter Worth an Encore

I think it is a crime the manner in which some people in Kelowna are reacting to the stories of Japanese atrocities as related by returned American prisoners. The atrocities as described are bad enough without us doing our pale little imitation of our enemies frightfulness.

That is a likely tendency under present conditions because of hates and fears engendered by war conditions and also because so many of those who sincerely believe in democracy and freedom are away fighting for their beliefs. That leaves a larger percentage of nominal democrats and Christians; (those who give only lip service to democracy and Christianity); too free a hand in running things at home.

Perpetrators of atrocities, whatever their race, color, or creed, should be hung. But the idea of punishing people of the same race and color as the perpetrators when these people could have no possible connection with the crime is an act born of Nazism at its worst; an act utterly abhorrent to every Britisher and every person who truly loves freedom.

It is queer how perverted people get in their thinking. Here we are supposedly fighting for the establishment of a saner, more democratic Christian world, and making plans for educating our enemies in our way of living after victory; yet, (some people anyhow) instead of teaching our enemies our way of life, seem more apt to learn their degenerate habits.

If the thinking behind the persecution of Canadian Japanese in Kelowna is allowed to prevail there is great danger, that when the men who have been fighting for democracy and the Christian way of life overseas return to their homes, they will find that the ideals which they and their comrades who will never return, fought to defend overseas will have been lost at home who believe in the ideals of Christianity and democracy to fight for those ideals here at home just as hard as our men are fighting for them overseas.

FRANK SNOWSELL,
Flying Officer, RCAF.

## Ramblin'.. south of the border

MRS. WOO IS HOME

Just about the happiest man in Seattle a couple weeks ago was Mr. Lun P. Woo, who welcomed back home his wife and two children. They went back to their modest brick home after almost two years in the relocation centre at Hunt, Idaho. Mrs. Woo is a Nisei girl, a U. of Washington grad, with Phi Beta Kappa standing. Just as in Canada, those of mixed marriage are being allowed to live within the Defense Zone, but our American neighbours are almost two years longer in getting around to it.

ONE TOUCH OF VENUS . . .

One of the best known Japanese American's today is Sono Osato, the ballerina from the Ballet Russe, still packing in the crowds on Broadway in "One Touch of Venus," in which she appears with Mary Martin, Kenny Baker and John Boles.

She's going political too, taking an active part in the Arts Council of Japanese Americans in New York, which includes a number of prominent artists, writers, sculptors, musicians painters, cartoonists and architects.

THE PIN-UP GIRLS . . .

The Minidoka Irrigator's pages not long ago came forth with a bright splash of feminine pulchritude, featuring pictures of seven Nisei girls all vying for the title of "Sweatheart of Minidoka" in the second annual camp-wide contest at the U. S. relocation centre nearest the Canadian border. Running away from the field by a 200-vote margin, the "lovely and charming five feet of personality, "Kimi Takatsuka, received the royal crown on a tour of four dances held all at the same time in the camp.

But six Camp Crowder Nisei soldiers had different ideas in decorating their barracks. Wrote they to the Minidoka editor:

"The seven beautiful girls that we saw in the latest issue were most encouraging to us Nisei GI's here in Camp Crowder. After a careful study of the face, (that's all there was in the photo, unfortunately), we boys of the Medical Detachment unanimously selected Miss Nobie Kodama as our pin-up girl.

"We hope the editor will encourage more and more beauty contests and publish their photos to help keep up our morale. Why not all of the ten WRA camps have a contest and put the winner against the winner for the finals?"

The GI's have something there, as long as we get a chance to see the pictures too. And there's the proposal locally why not a Canadian contest to choose "the girl I'd soonest be stuck in a ghost town with," or "the girl I'd relocate the fastest with."

MIND OF A SOLDIER . . .

"I suppose some fellas thought we were suckers to volunteer. Maybe they're right. But as far as I'm concerned, it all boils down to having faith. You either have it or you don't, and if you're sitting on the fence, youre' just out of luck.

"I might be all wrong in the end, and it might not work out the way I hope. But it's better to look at it that way than to say it's no goal and not worth hoping for, or fighting for."

—Private Fred Yamamoto in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

PRACTICAL AMERICAN

There's an unromantic terpsichorean artist loose south of the border, judging from his recent letter to the Minidoka Irrigator, to wit:

"To our knowledge the dances held outside are brightly lit. If you dimout couples love the dark, please enjoy each others' company in the social halls or elsewhere for the benefit of those who love the true form of dancing! So from no on, a little less of this blackout business, please!"

Shades of Slocan's Hall, especially!

## MINORITY LAND RIGHTS IN ALBERTA

(Lethbridge Herald)

Whether the legislation (Hutterite Land Bill) will stand up in the courts is a matter of future action to decide. The senior government, and the courts, are usually watchful of measures that are directed at minorities, and while the Alberta act dealing with the Hutterites has been inspired by the unwillingness of these people to act willingly to co-operate in the obligations expected of them as conscientious objectors, the point may be raised that the action taken in Alberta sets a dangerous precedent. Those who disagree with it point out that if a province can prevent one element from acquiring land, it can prevent others. There is controversy going on in Quebec over municipal restrictions there to prevent Jews acquiring land for a synagogue.

It must be confessed that the Alberta Legislature in its course followed a widespread demand from individuals and all classes of representative organizations. The Hutterites could have avoided this action if they hadn't flaunted public opinion after the first bill declared to be unconstitutional because it linked Hutterites up with enemy aliens who in time of war are a responsibility of the Federal authority only, had given evidence of the strong feeling in the province against their acquirement of more land. That and their lack of willing co-operation in matters relating to what is expected of conscientious objectors in wartime, developed such a pronounced sentiment in Alberta that the Government felt it necessary to act or otherwise keep alive an agitation that might have led to serious trouble.

If the law comes to be tested in the courts it will be on the point whether minorities can be deprived of rights that are common to other citizens.

# 英語を十分に使ひこなせぬ事が日系生徒の有ゆる缺陷と引け目のもと

## カズローのハイ校生父兄たちが状態改善に乗り出す

（カズロー發）クートネーレーキスクール父兄教師會では先週木曜日夜カズローハイスクールに通學してゐる父兄達の集會を開き同校校長のヘーイス氏の出席を乞ひ同氏から日系生徒の状態をわからさまに話して貰ひ改善につとめなければならぬ事項を指摘してもらつた。ヘーイス校長は「日系生徒は概して能く勉強するし成績もよい、そして多くの美點を持つてはゐるけれども、夫れだけではまだまだ不充分であり殊に今日の場合の日系人として注意しなければならな事が多々ある」とて「先づ何よりも日系生徒に不足してゐるものは英語力であり、此の事から引込思案的になり日系生徒だけで固まり白人生徒と真に打とけて交はり協力できないといふ缺點を生ずる。今日のハイ校生徒はやがては明日の國家を背負つて立つ人々である、彼らもよく交はり彼らに良き印象を與へておくことは日系人の將來に大なる寄與をなすものであるが、反對に彼らに悪い印象を與へ嫌はれることは將來に大きな悪影響を及ぼすのです、何事によらず日系生徒は目立つし、小さな事でも夫が因をなして大きな問題となるといふ事を忘れずに、父兄達も彼らの行状の改善に協力して貰ひたい」と評ひ、でもいふ點に注意が向けられねばならぬかにつき一一例をわけて次の如く説明した。

（一）英語力の不充分――日系生徒は自分の考へ亦希望は説しだいと思つてゐる事を充分に言へない。そして言ひ方が甚だ拙雑である。例へば、先生からものをきかれて「アイ・ドント・ノウ・ホリット・ユー・アー・トーキング・アバウト？」（あなたは何を言つてるんだか私には判らん！）なぞと言ふものがある。これは教師を侮辱するも甚しい言葉遣ひなのであるが、そんなことを平氣で云ふのも要するに英語力が充分でないからである。其の上一体に日系生徒同志が話してゐるのをきいて日本語をシャベッてゐるのかと思つてよく注意してみたら英語ではあつたが、それ程に發音が悪いのである。又日系生徒の中には教師から質問されても、黙り込んでゐて、さつぱり解つてゐるに違ひない事を答へようとせぬものがある、態と頑固にしてゐる如く見ゆて教師をイラ〳〵させるのであるが之を要するに言葉の不自由、不充分から來ることであつて彼らは話すことをはづかしがり恐れるのである。新任の教師が來た時日系生徒の書いたものを見て『之が一イ校生の英語と言へるか』と云つたこともあるが、英語による一通りの讀み書きはグレード三か四までに出來ねばならぬがハイ校生ともなれば他の學科が多くてそんな事に時間を費やしてゐるヒマはないのである。斯うした状態をなくすには次の諸點を實行することが望ましい。

△よいブック（學校の圖書館にもある）を讀んで英語を練習すること

△早や口でしかも悪いアクセントで英語を話すのは言葉を殺してしまふにも等しいから、正確に言ふやうにモ少しゆつくりと話すやうに稽古すること

△よい正確な英語をきくこと そして音讀により正して話すくせをつけること

（二）日本語を話しすぎる――二つ以上の國語を知つてゐることは勿論よいことであるけれども、こゝは英語を主にし夫れを完全に話上手でなければ外人扱ひにされる。校内では無論のこと、街上に於ても英語のみを使ふやうにしなければならぬ。中には白人生徒のジャックに日本語でイタヅラ書をしたりといふやうなバカな事をしたものがある。

（三）日系學生のみで固まる傾向がある――之も英語力の不充分さから來る事だと思ふが、日系生徒のうちでも特にボーイスの方が他の生徒と協力するといふ心持に缺けてゐる。學校教育は學業だけが好成績なら夫れでよいと云ふものではない。他人と協力することを學ぶところでもある。彼ら（ボーイス）はスクールのパーテーに於てもスポーツに於ても他を非難してばかりゐて自ら之に參加、協力して樂しむといふ事が少い。スクールパーテーは男女が最も清く交はることを教へるものである。スポーツにしてもフットボールは女の子のする事だなどといつて之をケナすなど良くない事である。總じて彼らは學業以外の事には時間通りに集まらず之に參加せぬといふ惡い傾向がある。又日系生徒の中には教師や白人生徒が彼らの名前を言ひ違つたら嗤ふ者がある。その際に白人生徒も自然と彼らに話しかけるのを遠慮するやうになる。之等に就ては次の點に留意する必要がある。

△今日のハイ校生は次の時代の國家の指導者となるものである何んでもないやうな小さなことでも遂には大事に至る原因となる事がある。彼らに惡感を與へ誤解せしめるやうな事をしたら彼らはいつまでゝも夫れを忘れないで將來悪い結果を招來することになるであらう。日系生徒のすることは何彼につけて目につき易いことを記憶しておく必要がある。

△日本語と英語の二つの名前をつけておるならば、つとめて英語名を呼ばせるやうにさせたら呼び方を間違へたのをわらひ教師や白人生徒に惡い思ひをさせるのも除かれ得るであらう。

（四）日系生徒の中には試驗の時に「不正」をする者が多すぎる。

◎

右の問題に關し、ハイ校生徒の父兄達は月曜日夜再び會合して、ヘイス校長の指摘してくれた諸點を再檢討して之が改善のために協力すべく色々と實行方法を熟議し、ハイ校生徒の父兄達もクートネーレーキ・スクールの父兄教師會に參加して既に日系兒童の状態改善に力を合せて進む事になつた。

# 領政府勞働省に増賃請願

## プリンストン道路キャンプ便り

（プリンストン發）プリンストン第一、第二、第五の三道路キャンプ勞働者は昨年十二月十六日付を以てバンフに駐在する當局に對し賃金引上げと生活費ボーナス支給方の請願書を提出したのであつたが右に對しバンフ當局のオーカー氏より彼等には之を決定する權能がないといふ返事を得たので二月十日付を以て今度はオタワ政府の勞働大臣宛に改めて右の請願書を提出し、最初の請願書の寫しと共に『道路キャンプ就働の日本人等がヴイクトリーボンドを購入し赤十字を援助するために努力して居り且つ何等のトラブルなく就働して居ることを感謝する』と指摘してあつたことを書き添へ（同時にオーカー氏の手紙には木材業者代表が人員募集のために各キャンプを廻つたよあつたが、プリンストンには然ういふ者は來ぬ、自分たちは來るのを待つてゐるのだと指摘）自分たちは規定をよく守つて苦情を述べる事なしに最低賃金よりも遙に低い賃金でよく働いて居るものであるので吾等の要請を考慮して之を認めて貰ひたいと申し送り其の返事を待つてゐる。

◎

（プリンストン第二キャンプ通信）のび〳〵になつてゐたメラデーも最近許可されてボツ〳〵出かける者がある。カパークリークの橋かけ作業に就働のため二名の白人が送られてきたが四十呎の高さに恐れをなしてか二三日にして仕事をやめてしまつたので以前當キャンプにゐた松本正昭氏を第一キャンプより呼び戻して架橋工事の主任に任命した。たとへ低賃金で働かされるとはいへ工事完成の際には痛快を覺える事であらう。尚小生は岡本吉二醫學博士の「民間藥草法」による各種の病氣に効く藥草や漢方秘藥百五十種の處方を醫師に遠い不便な所で病に困つてゐる方へお知らせしたいと思ふ。希望者は姓名と切手封入で照會して頂きたい。（岸山秀）

Camp 2 Copper Creek (Princeton, B.C.)

# グリンウッドの演藝會盛大

（グリンウッド通信）自由をある限度に束縛せられたゴーストタウンの生活に於て、人間の本能的欲望を充足する何ものも又機會もあり得ない。斯くて繰返す單調な生活樣相にはほと〳〵あきれ果てる。かうした生活が長く續くに從ひ人は次第に柔軟さなく消極的なりがちで、或ひは性格にまで變化を來らんとする不健康の徴底する退嬰的氣分の氣風を醸成せしめるといふ恐れがある。そこで之を防ぐ一手段として常に新らしい何かの慰安を與へ心を刺戟してゆくの必要を痛感する。併し冬季に於てはスポーツとしてはホッケーとスキーがあるのみで之は一般的の慰安とはならない。やはり一般向きとしては手っ取早い演藝會に如くはないといふところから當地日本人間では同好有志の發起で二月二十五、六の兩日インタナショナル・ホールで大演藝會を開催、遠くカーイ、ミッドウェー、グランドフォークス、クリスチナレーキの各方面よりも來觀者があり稀なる盛況であつた。出演者は何れも甲乙のない上出來、加ふるに二十數番のプログラムは觀衆に十二分の滿足を與へたがプログラム中には八十歳になる酒井老人の歌をはじめ流行歌、踊、詩吟、浪花節、江州音頭、端歌、安來節などがあつた。（吉田生）

# コールデール相互扶助會幹部

二月廿六日の紙上で發表されたアルバータ州コールデール相互扶助會幹部氏名は一部分だけで全員は次の通りである。

▲顧問 玉代勢宮次 田中年太郎 成毛誠輔 ▲會長 小岡良助 ▲副會長 高田久次郎 ▲議長 鳴神勝太郎 ▲副議長 野村宗三 ▲幹事 高田外太郎 野村宗三 ▲會計 大山盛喜 ▲監査役 大城壽助 玉代勢宮次 浦野榮吉 ▲メーンコミテー 高田 野村

## 死亡

▲タシメの松岡與氏夫人岩子さんは二月五日タシメ病院にて逝去さ

[illegible]葬儀式にて[illegible]
グリンウッドの[illegible]吉氏夫人モト氏（六十二）は[illegible]年前より[illegible]入院加療中であつたが二月十九日永眠、[illegible]子息と[illegible]に[illegible]、同日午後七時[illegible]式の下に[illegible]葬儀式を執行[illegible]、ニューデンヴァーで[illegible]式[illegible]代表[illegible]及[illegible]。[illegible]二月廿九日死去[illegible]氏夫人[illegible]葬儀は[illegible]で[illegible]舉行[illegible]。

## 本紙援助を感謝

▲[illegible]デフロストの寺岡豊吉氏▲[illegible]州ランシーンの[illegible]氏より夫々ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂きました。紙上を以て深謝致します。

## 御禮

過去三ヶ月に亘り[illegible]トランクィル・サナトリアムに於て加療中はニューデンヴァー・スローカン方面其他より御見舞下され[illegible]御見舞品等を[illegible]まして[illegible]厚く御禮申上げます[illegible]。[illegible]一月二十九日を以て[illegible]退院[illegible]。[illegible]紙上を以て御禮申上げます。

一月三十一日 グランドフォークス 田中一吉 家族一同

各位


## 時計修繕（貴金屬工業）

▲時計修繕一切[illegible]各方面より[illegible]御送付[illegible]御用命に[illegible]

スローカンシティー 重田房造

御用命に[illegible]御注文は[illegible]

Gold and Silversmith
WATCH REPAIRS
FUSAZO SHIGETA
Home No. 10, Slocan City, B.C.

# 『戰時中は移住日系人勞働者をビーツ産業にしばりつけて置きたい』
## アルバータ州のビーツ耕作者組合の總會で主張さる

（レスブリッヂ發）先週開催されたアルバータ州のシュガービーツ耕作者組合第十八回總會では「戰時中日本人勞働者をビーツ産業に凍結する」ことが主張された。移住日本人がビーツ耕圃の仕事から同地域内の他の農業勞働に移ることはグロワーにとつて損失を及ぼすといふのであつて、大体「日本人家族はビーツ産業を手助けさせるためにアルバータに移動させたものである」から「政府其他の斯る勞働者の事を取扱ふ當局に對して、戰時中日本人勞働者はビーツ産業に凍結してビーツのシーズン中に他の勞働に就く事を許さぬやうに」といふ事を幹部會から要請させる事になつた。ところで總會に出席した組合員などは「移住日本人達ては戰爭の終りには彼等が元居た所へ歸つて行くことに致度だ」と述べたのだが、こんな態度を示してゐるにも拘らず幹部會ではビーシー州のインテリアタウンから更に多くのビーツ働きを求めようとしてゐるのである。又右の總會に出席したコリンス日本人轉住局長は「コミッションとしては、三月初めからは日本人が一地域から他の地域に移轉する事を許さぬといふビーツ耕作者組合幹部會の意向に贊同する事になつたが、正當の理由があれば同じ地域内に於て家族が移轉することは許す筈である」と說明した旨レスブリッヂヘラルド紙は報じてゐる。尙組合員一般に對しては、ビーツ勞働に關するカントラクト賃金率は公正に守つて、增賃提供等により勞働者を奪ひ合ふやうな事をせぬやうにと云ふ點が主張せられた。

# 狀態改善につき色々協議
## 日本人委員と農家や會社の代表が

（レイモンド發）ビーシーセキユリチーコミッション、南部アルバータ州ビーツ耕作者組合幹部、砂糖會社代表及日本人委員との會合が二月廿五日レスブリッヂ市のビーツ耕作者組合本部に於て開かれた組合のベーカー會長が議長をつとめ出席者は

△ビーツ耕作者組合代表＝フランシス、アンドリウス、ポールトン
△砂糖會社代表＝ウード、テーラー、ペニアム
△コミッション代表＝リスターアーチボルド
△日本人委員會代表＝（北部）池淵高一、磯谷倫次郎（南部）佐田種次、林謙

の諸氏で林氏は日本人側の代辯者の役をつとめた。會合の主要目的はビーツ農家と日本人ビーツ勞働者の間の良き理解を生むといふにあり色々の提議が行はれ討議されたが、トンネージ・カントラクトに於て勞働者側にもつと良い條件を與へよといふことも討究問題の一つであつた。卽ちトンネージカントラクトに於いては勞働者はビートを收穫して農家が其の代價を得るまでは賃金を與へられないといふ事になつてゐるが、此の點はキャッシ・カントラクト同樣の方法で賃金支拂をするやうにと提議された。イリゲーションの問題も討議事項の一つであつたが、遲くなつてからイリゲーションをする事はトッピングに際しての勞力を增さねばならぬことになるので勞働者側は之に反對を表明した。しかし充分なる水分がないといふてとはシュガービーツを加工するまへにボイルさせると云ふ點もあるのである。そこで此の問題はフィールドマンの判斷に委せて適宜にやらせるといふ事に結着した。又農家の中にはカルチヴェーションを怠るものがあるため勞働者が仕事に困難する上に收穫も減るといふ苦情も述べられ、天候の許す限り少くとも四回はカルチヴェーターをかけるべきであると云ふ意見に此の會合では一致した。しかし此の問題に就ても其の度數はフイールドマンの才量に委せるといふ事になつた。日本人家族がシユガービーツ働き以外の仕事をするといふ問題も討議されたが、ビーツ働きばかりで生活して行くことは不可能だと云ふ點には誰もが考へるところで他の季節的な仕事に就くことは望ましい事だといふ意見に一致した。閉會に先立つてベーカー組合長は次の如く表明した。（佐田生）

△自分の意見としては、本年のシュガービーツ勞働の賃金は昨年と同樣

△日本人代表との會合にはイツでも喜んで應じ出來るかぎりの協力をする。

# 防禦地帶に
## 滯留の日本人
## 合計九十四名

（オタワ發）ビーシー州沿岸の防禦地域内に留まることを許可されてゐる日本人は九十四名だけであるとミッチェル勞働相は發表してゐる。又一九四二年以來移動日本人にして個人的な用事や商賣等のために防禦地帶を短期間訪問することを許されたものは百三十名であり、インテリア居住地で使用してゐる短波なしのラヂオは二百四で學校は總て日系人教師によつて敎へられてゐるとも報告された。尙ビーシー州の木材産業に就働してゐる日本人が約千二百名であるとでも勞働者から報告されてゐる。

（ヴイクトリア發）カムループス方面で傷病政府の歸還兵のための土地買入れをせりあつて日本人が好い土地を手に入れつゝあると云ふ話に對してビーシー州政府のメートランド檢事總長は政府に辯護官をして事實を調査せしめると共に若し夫れが事實だつたらオタワ政府に要請して日本人の土地購入禁止に關する規定の修正を求めると言つてゐる。

# 軍務に服した東洋人には
## 日本人にも選擧權を附與せよ

（ヴイクトリア發）東印度人に選擧權附與案を提出したシーシーエフのレスナー代議士は、今次大戰に於いて東印度人らが示しつゝある素晴らしい寄與に照しても彼らの投票權を禁じてゐるビーシー州選擧法中から其條項を取除くことが必要であり公正であると主張し行の案は實際に入つてゐる他の東洋人にも適用することを提議するものであると言明した。右に對して「それは日本人をも含むものであるか」と問ふものがあつたのに對し、レスナー代議士は「イエス」と答へ、日系人にして此前の大戰に參加した者は投票權を認められてゐるのに支那人とヒンヅーの歸還兵には未だそれが認められてゐないのだと說明した。次でエール選出のドクター・ギリスが「インデアン（土人）にはどうする積りか」と質問したのに對しレスナー氏は「それは別問題である、自分はいまその問題にふれようとしてはゐない、夫れは別の決議案となつてゐる」と答へた。

# 鑛山が再開
## ニツポン人のお蔭で

（ホープ發）ホープ・プリンストン間の道が何うにか開けた結果こしてホープの東廿五哩にあるインヴァーミー鑛山が再開された。同鑛山は銀と亞鉛と鉛とを産出するもので一九三〇年に閉鎖されたが運輸の便が惡くて休業してゐたのである。

# 再轉住が進む米國
## 一轉住所は六月に閉鎖

（ワシントン發）米國に於ける日系人再轉住プログラムは大いに運んで今や轉住所に要する費用節減を計る爲にアーカンサス州のゼロー
ム轉住所は六月中に閉鎖する事になつたとイクス內務長官は發表してゐる。ゼローム轉住所に殘る約六千五百五十四名は他の轉住所に移される筈で、仕事口を得て轉出へ轉住する者が多くなつた結果一と頃十萬七千人に達してゐた轉住所の收容人口は今や九萬二千人に減じたといふ。尙轉住所ツールレーキの隔離轉住所には最近三つの轉[illegible]所によつて更に千四百人餘の[illegible]日本人がマンザナー轉住所から移送した。之によつて同所には不忠誠なるを認められる隔離者は七千五百名になつた。

# 色々と活動する第二世達

（ハミルトン發）ハミルトンの二世協會の兵藏義雄會長は最近當地のワイ・エム・シー・エーに於て演說し日系二世の一般的立場及二世協會の目的につき說明した。又二月十九日にはグアレン・インデーダンス會が開かれ二百名以上の二世が出席しオンタリオ各地からも多くの參加者があり盛會だつた。

（ウイニペッグ通信）最近組織されたマニトバ二世クラブの第一回の總會が二月二十日開催されたが出席者は既に八十餘名に達しウイニペッグ以外の地に在住する十六歲以上の二世全部に對しても勸誘の手紙を送つた。クラブでは目下赤十字援助の運動をしてゐる。尙クラブの顧問として平山一郎、三谷保、佐藤信次の三氏を擧げウイニペッグのワイダブリユーシーエーのミス・デヴィッドソンも名譽會員に推薦した。

（レイモンド通信）レイモンド佛敎青年會は二月中旬佛靑女子部及少年團の應援を得て演藝會を開催「まぶたの母」を熱演して一千人に餘る觀客に涙を催させたほかコールデール、ピクチユアビユート地方からの音樂や獨唱の應援出演も得て催しは一層引立つた。

（タシメ發）タシメの日系ボーイスカウトは二月廿五日に創立一周年を祝賀して大成功だつた。

# これは好ましくないニユース

（オンタリオ州サドバリー發）シャプロートに就働してゐた三十九歲になる一日本人ナショナルはアツキスを以てホーヤンをいぢかしたといふかどで當地の法廷で三ケ年間の刑務所行を宣告された。ホーヤンがセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局から許しが出るまでは仕事を止してよいといふパーミットを出すことは出來ないと言つたことから口論をはじめた結果の出來事で判事は戰後には此の被告を日本へ送り還したがよいと進言してゐる。

（ロンドン發）三名の日本人と共にツーリスト・キャビンに居るところを警官に發見された二人の白婦人は三ケ月の刑務所入りを宣告され、一件の日本人は五十弗の罰金又は三十日の收監に處せられ、キャビンの持主も百弗の罰金に處せられた。

團消息　プリンストン第五キャンプ渡邊利完氏にホープ三十一哩キャンプへ移動、大橋庄平、善林義春、千門脇氏はロンドン轉住者中[illegible]


御禮

過去一年有半私共パプオフ在留中は一方ならぬご交誼を辱うし今回轉家族一同東部に再移動するに當りまして本日出發に際し[illegible]

三月七日

パプオフ在留者御一同樣

高田一家　家族一同

御禮

家族在留中は何彼とお世話に相成り殊に今回大變な御親切に預りました事に[illegible]以て厚く御禮申上げます

井手小西郎

[illegible]

[illegible]在留御一同樣

# ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の爲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料 一部十仙 一月四十仙 前金 六ヶ月二弗 一ヶ年四弗

編輯兼發行者 生山國人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社長 前田東
同 池野新次
同 村瀬能治


## 【社說】民主的な人間關係を
### 農地移住者は「農奴」ではない

アルバータ州南部のシュガービート農家は、同方面に移動した日本人家族をビート農園に凍結することを目論んでゐるといふ報道がある。此のことに關して吾々は僅三週前に本欄に於て論じておいたのであるが、こゝに再びそれを強調せざるを得ないのである。

マニトバ州に於けると同樣に、最近開かれたアルバータ州のビート耕作者組合の總會でも、移動日本人はシュガービート農園に働くために來たのだから、此の困難にして其の割に收入の少いビート勞働に凍結しておかねばならぬと主張されたといふのである。

然しながら此の日本人家族をビート勞働にしばりつけると云ふことは、彼等に對する約束を破ることになるので、當局としては餘り手きびしい出方はなし得ない筈である。即ちビート農地行き募集に征募しての際、政府當局もビート耕作者の方も砂糖會社の代表も、各自自由を充分なる收入と適正なる生活標準を與へるものであることを、中原州に行く事を求請するものに對して說明し約束したのである。

中原州に移住したものゝ大部分は、彼らのいだいて行つた希望と現實の開きの大きさに幻滅を感じてゐるに違ひない。而して、彼等の此の幻滅から脫しようとする汗と血の努力こそは、日本人移動の歷史のうちにおいて、最もかゞやかしき部面として大きく記錄されるであらう。とは云ふものゝ、際限のない此の大平原に於て求め得らるべき自由に對する保證を之以上破るが如きことは絕對に許さるべきでないのだ。

少くとも、斯る自由に對する約束を破ることは、根本的には、一片の土地をも與へられずして、農家の主人の言ふなり次第に農地にしばりつけておいて働かせる農奴組織を意味するものであることを考ふべきである。斯の如き型の人間關係は、アメリカの南北戰爭と共にデモクラチックな諸國からは消滅してゐるのである。

## 偏見者流の益なき學理論
### ハリー・スチヴンスと日本人問題

元オタワ政府の商務大臣だつたことがあり「[illegible]」できこえたハリー・スチーヴンス氏は政治生活から隱退した形で近來はヴァンクーヴァー・プロヴィンス紙の社說ページに學者ぶつた時事問題の評論を書いてゐる。

しかして同氏は昨年十二月頃來同氏のいふ「日本人と生れたものはどこでも日本人だ」といふ所論を飛躍するために色々の意見を發表し、日本の憲法を引例するやら日本の國土外に於て生れ又は居住してゐる日本人の法律的な資格にまで言及するやうにして、此の法理論をもつて彼の主張を裏付けようとしてゐる如くである。

しかしながらプロヴィンス紙の社說ページを讀む人々は、スチーヴンス氏の此の「理論」なるものを其の額面通りには受容れないであらう。スチーヴンス氏の論は、い氣の毒ながら學理的ではないからである。それは未だに政論でしかないのである。それは問題の事實を提出してそれを科學的に檢討するといふやり方ではなくて、反對に、先づ意見を提示しておいて、あとから夫れを裏付けるために事實を擧示するといふやり方でしかないのである。其の上に此のスチーヴンス氏の意見なるものは、彼がビーシー州の保守黨の指導者の一人であつた頃に「黃禍論」を唱へた時代に作りあげた其のまゝのものであつて、カナダに於ける日系カナダ人の法律上の資格を云々し得るが如き、何等の偏見なき冷靜なる立場に立ち得るまでに「學究的」にはなり得てゐないのである。印度の獨立問題、重要產業の私營か公營か等々の問題を論じてゐる場合にも、彼は此の偏見によつて物を見るといふことをしてゐるのである。

カナダ生れの日本人としては、日本政府が彼等に對してするかも知れぬクレームを否認することが出來るし、又斯る否認に對しては日本政府は之を正式に受容するといふのが事實である。それは日本と法律上の關連を斷ちたいと希望する多くの者が是までにとつて來た手續なのである。しかして自らの眞實なる選擇により歸化してカナダ人となつた者に對しては、よしんば其所に法律上の規定があるにせよ、日本政府は彼等に對してクレームを持ちかける道は存しないのである。

スチーヴンス氏は、カナダ生れ乃至は歸化せる日系カナダ人の權利を、日本に於て出生乃至は歸化せる英國系の人々の夫れと比較してゐるが、それは餘りにも獨斷すぎるものであり、誤解を惹起するだけのものである。しかしながら吾々は今こゝで斯うした法理論をしようとするのではない。

スチーヴンス氏は「カナダに於る日系人に對して、吾々は日本に於て歸化せるカナダ人が日本政府から受けてゐると同じ基礎のもとに諸種の權利を認めようとしてゐるのだ」と言つたからとて何も奔騷されることはないであらう」と書いてゐるが、一體カナダの國民をカナダ政府は、日本で示してゐる例に從つて行かうとするのであるか、といふ質問を發することの方が此の場合一層重要なのである。

要するに、スチーヴンス氏の「學究的」所論なるものは、不正確で誤りだらけであつて、カナダの、キリスト教國の理想で、聯合諸國の戰爭目標に害を及ぼし、デモクラチックな自由に對して一層の不幸を與へるものでしかないのである。

## 山中から
### 三通りの二世たち

K・W・生

トロントを中心として其の東西南北一帶は日系人の再定住地となりつゝあるが、何と云つても今日のところトロントは彼ら二世の新しき中心地であり、そこから、ありとあらゆる考へや意見や理論や理想が湧き上つてくるごとくである。しかも夫れは、何か斯う物が醗酵して湧いてくると云つた風な方法で起つてくるのだが、最近の問題が大豆を醗酵させたものを原因にして起つてきたのも一種の皮肉である。

ところが、これは良く考へてみると二世の社會內に於ける個人乃至はグループの間に於て深く根ざしてゐる二た通りの相違せる考へ方が、偶々表面に現はれてきたものである。それは經濟的な立場や職業や宗教やに關しての意見の分裂ではなくして、凡そ日系人總じてに係る共通の事態を對象としての意見の相違であるから、之また誠に皮肉といはねばならぬ。即ち夫れは人種に關することである。此の故に誰が如何なる行動に出るにしても、それは直に他へも影響を及ぼさずには置かないことであるのだ。しかも各個人は、彼ら自身を其の系統に關して一つの人種として行動すべきこと、或ひは行動すべからざることに對して、不可避的に夫れ〳〵異つた意見を持つのである。そして此の根本的なる意見の相違がどの程度にまで行動の上に現はれてくるかは決定的なる危機に直面するまでは判らないであらう。

しかしながら、此の異れる意見を持つ者が大體三つの――兩極端と其の中間に在るもの――勢力に分れてゐると認めることは、さして困難ではない。そして其の中核をなしてゐるものが何であるかを見きはめる事も出來ると思ふ。

一つの極端に在るものがデモクラチックな正義の根本精神と自由平等は未だ〳〵戰ひ取り得ると信ずる者であることは明白である。だが彼らは、それを戰ひとるためには、それに相當する義務を負ひ必要なる有らゆる犧牲を拂つてこそ、眞正なるデモクラシーが與へ得る特權は得られるものであることを主張するのである。彼らは建設的なる行動――大膽にして微塵も勇氣を缺くことなき――を、有らゆる方面に於てなしてこそ、危險は脫し得るのだと確信してゐるのである。

其の反面に在るものは苦難に對して考へ込んでばかり居るもので建設的なる行動も何等の保證をもたらすものではないと信じ、將來に對しては眞暗で、たゞ今日あるがまゝに過ごして行く者である。

而して之等二者の中間に在るものは年の行つた保守的な者であらう。彼らは不安定なる狀態を變更するだけで、苦難に對しても夫れ程に之を感ぜず、大膽なる行動をとる事には全く恐れをいだくと云つた人達である。だから、總ては有るがまゝにしておいて抗議しようとはせず、出來るだけ物事は目立たぬやうにしてゆくことが最も安全であり且つ最もカムホタブルだと考へる。從つて將來のために建設的なる行動をとることは大なる危險が起るかも知れぬと感じるのである。

こゝに新しき二世社會の間に於ける考へ方の主要素があるのである。しかし實際には、勿論、多く込入つた事情と、もつと〳〵多くの個人的なる意見があるかも知れない。けれども各々は山間から之を覗いてゐるのであつて、みごとではないので、其の將來を豫言することはできない。たゞ、それに直面してゐる二世らが、マクベスの如く、不健全なるみこの豫言などを信じて悲劇に陷らないやうにと望むばかりである。

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妻 岩子 儀 [illegible] 病院に入院 [illegible]

二月十二日

夫 [illegible] 長女 二男 三男 [illegible]

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妻 モト 儀 心臟病にて [illegible] 病院に入院中 [illegible]

二月二十五日

喪主 [illegible] 長男 同妻 [illegible] 三男 二女 二男 在日本 [illegible] 弟 [illegible]

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妻 セキ 儀 [illegible] 二月二十 [illegible] 日 [illegible] 二月三日 [illegible]

夫 [illegible] 長男 次男 長女 （在日本） [illegible] （親戚） [illegible] （友人） [illegible]

レモンクリーキ入植者

# 米國の二世徴集復活に併行して制束されてゐる權利を取戻す運動起る

## 徴兵令で入隊したもの既に四百名以上、志願兵は一萬人

（ソールトレーキ・シテー發）轉住所內にあると外部に再轉住して正常生活を營んでゐる者とに拘りなく轉住者として日系二世は彼らを再び軍隊に徴集することになつたことを歡迎してゐるが無條件でよいわけでもない。主なる苦情は彼らの入隊し得る部門に制限があるといふ點である。現在の規定では二世の組ては陸軍の地上部隊にのみ徴集し、目下イタリーに出征してゐる第百步兵大隊やキャンプ・シェルビーで訓練を受けてゐる第四百四十二歩兵聯隊の如く別個の部隊に編成されるといふことになりさうなのである。日系二世は彼らを別取扱ひせずに他の米人同僚に伍して部門に入隊させるべきであると主張して居り、グラナダ轉住所に居る日系人は陸軍省に宛て右の如き趣旨のペチションを提出してゐる。同時に日系二世だけをして別個の部隊を編成させるのは誤つたやり方であるので入隊する者自身の選擇にまかせるべきだと言つてゐる者もあるが、日系市民聯盟のインターマウンテン地方支部では他の米人と肩を組んで服務できるやうにすべきであるといふペチションを提出してゐる。それと共に日系二世に對する徴兵制復活に併行して他の市民並に米國內ドコでも自由に旅行乃至は居住する權利をも回復すべきであると主張してゐる者もあり、グラナダ轉住所からの請願書には、日本人にも歸化權を認めよと要請してゐる。

○（ワシントン發）十八歳から三十七歳までの日系二世を再び軍隊に徴集することになつて以來米國內十ケ所の轉住所から四百名以上の二世が軍隊に入つたとイクス內務長官は三月二日發表した。尚內務長官は米第五軍に加はつてイタリーの戰線で奮戰中の日系步兵第百大隊の働きぶりを賞揚すると共に米軍に志願した日系兵は一萬人に達する旨を語つてゐる。

### 日系兵に捕へられ驚いたドイツ兵

（ワシントン發）日系米國兵によつて編成されてゐる米軍第百步兵大隊はイタリー戰線のカッシノ地域で有効なる戰鬪を續けてゐる旨米政府のスチムソン陸軍長官は先週の新聞記者との會見に於て發表した。此の有名なる日系戰鬪部隊は戰鬪しては一月廿一日にも陸軍長官から同部隊の約三分の一に上る死傷者を出す程の激鬪を經たことが發表されたが二月十六日の米國シービー放送では、右の日系第百大隊が多數のドイツ兵捕虜を捕へたこと、そして日系兵を見たドイツ兵が『日本は聯合國側に組したのか』と考へた程だつたと述べられてゐた。

## 『排日家に見せてやりたい』

### イタリー戰線日系軍人の奮戰振

二月十四日發行の雜誌タイムに左の如き出征軍人二名の寄書が掲載されてゐる。

× ×

讀者欄の記事を一讀するにつき之に寄稿投書家の本性を判明した氣がする。自分は第百步兵大隊の日系兵部隊に附屬してゐたもので最近イタリーから歸還した。今までの生活に於て彼ら日系戰友ほど勇敢なる米人を見た事がない。前述投書家等は彼らのためにして軍籍にない人々は彼らのために之等日ケイ人が如何に奮戰してゐるかを多分御存じあるまい。其の奮鬪振りをお目にかけたい氣がする。ドイツ軍を向ふに廻して戰つてゐる樣を目擊した人は誰でもよいから聞いて見るがよい。彼ら日ケイ人を配置した部所は何時でも安心して居られる。彼らを惡しざまに彼是言ふ者は兵役を忌避する者であるのだ。（北カロライナ州スッナノーリ・ムーア病院にて、チェース中尉）

○

我々は第二世を迫害しろと主張する其の人々のために我が民主々義を保全すべく海外に戰ひ此の裡に[illegible]した。自分は一日ケイ兵の護衛を命せられたが、彼は我々に通譯するため一命を捧げて勇敢に活躍した。彼は日米兩國の間を[illegible]した事が度々あつた。國內に居て只白人種のみの民主々義を主張する人達を實戰場に出征せしめ戰はしめたいと思ふ。（コロラド州カーソン兵營、×××）

### 太平洋戰にも參加

（ワシントン發）米本土及びハワイ出身の日ケイ兵は米軍のマーシャル島攻擊に參加してクワジャレイン島占領に奮戰した事が米第七軍のコーレット將軍は二月十七日太平洋上の米軍本部に於ける記者團との會見に於て發表した。

（ニューヨーク發）東京發のラヂオ放送はマーシャル群島中のクワジャレイン及びロイ諸島の日本軍四千五百が米軍のため殲滅されたことを認めてゐる。

### 東京發のラヂオにより

（次は米國で接受した東京發ラヂオ放送としてニューヨーク發電により最近の英字紙に掲載されてゐるところである）

○日本政府は勞働力轉用法を擴大して男子は年齢十二歳以上六十歳まで、獨身女子は年齢十二歳以上四十歳までを勞働させるため徴集する事になつた。（ドイツでは五十一歳から六十歳までの者たちも軍隊に召集することゝなつたと傳へられる）

○日本では紙不足のため日刊新聞は夕刊を一時停止することになつた。新聞は朝刊は單獨一ページだけに限られてゐた。

○太平洋上のトラック島に於ける戰爭で日本軍は米軍の爲に大損害を蒙つたことを認めた。（東條[illegible]からか、軍令部總長の永野修身元帥を退いて軍の最高責任を一身に負ふ[illegible]、商工大臣は[illegible]內閣は宮中に於て戰時[illegible]を聞き戰爭遂行を一層強化する非常時に對し[illegible]なる豫定を達[illegible]したと傳へられる）

### 讀者にお願ひ

◇宛名に誤り記入の日附は新聞代の切れる日でありますからよく御注意下さい。

◇ポスタルノートで御送金下さる場合の[illegible]ないで無記名にする方がありますから御注意下さい。

◇モネーオーダーとポスタルノートに[illegible]が現金で御送り下さる場合は必ず「青年」にして下さい。ニューカナディアン

# 早春

グレーリイ 三笑

（隣にて元チャイナタウンの俳人田上君に逢ふ）

共に冬着ナケナツ手ぐさに行きするか

大陸深く雅才の風は霧に似たる

あはれ手足まさを延ばしてゐるな痛し

雪解けず急ぐ料亭に冬ながき

山深し雪深し子女の齢へらなん

（思念あり）

春よ寒ねかし寒さは言はず春を待つ

昨くもよく窓下を稼ぎ孝木豊づる

うき事は踏み忘れん木の芽さかんなり

（想明星君）

木の芽つん／＼紅顔父の聲はる

館し樹の實さの春天鼓瀬なる

囀りや陽にうばはるゝ朝の月

有明や囀り殻ふつゞけざま

友想ふ筆のから偏り春夜なる

友何處山又山の霞みけり

## 早春のたび

ホープ十一哩キャンプ 筒井夢笑

混み合へど愉し早春の車窓かな

淺春のフレザーの流れ際なし

（ホテルにて）

春灯下はつねんと書き淀吸ふ

## サンドン句稿

夜の窓に雲のロッキーそゝり立つ （リルエット）

春淺き開胞の村落見て過ぎぬ （ブリッヂリヴァー）

湖を抱いて早春の村あたゝかし （ミントにて）

春風にたれかれの顔やさしきぬ

春風にとけし握手の掌のぬくみ 秋草

草の芽や庭師を待ちし窓の下 暁笑

草の芽や眠るく注ぐ雲の眼

草のめの香を陽に放つ曠野原 蘇郷

熱灰が草の芽上げて捨てにけり 葉耶子

クロカスや雪まだ解けず芽の萌ゆる 凡夫

春光を浴びてめぐむや鉢の菊 美恵

草のめの日毎伸び行く野路かな 朋美

土割つて大地に生くし草めかな 白百合

草のめやふと立止まる庭の隅 鳳賢子

落葉かけ草のめもゆる陽の力 清水

雨後の陽に草の芽燃えて土手長し 暁女

青月に臥し背き草めかなし かほる

草のめや仔牛嚙り居り畦の土堤 芳月

乳に足げて仔牛跳ぶや千種の芽 春江

### 「春淺し」

春淺く日曜園か肉配所かな 暁笑

馬の乙の流れて草の春淺し 芳月

鶏の背にふと風走り春淺し 葉耶子

闇の猿まれに人あり淺き春 成愛

風呂の湯の箱に馴かぬ春淺き 白牛

麥の畝踏打つ乙女や春淺し 凡夫

陽當りに霜のとう見ゆて春淺し 清水

薄氷張る野面の溜や春淺し 月好

旅の人乘せて船出や春淺し 鳳賢子

早春のなせか餘行く雲早き 万年生

### 「冴え」

木々に木魚動かす春淺し 萩汀

冴え返る土をとりとり馬の足 葉耶子

湯殿りのストーブを選ぶ談笑かな 龍村

汐風の吹いて野衣は雲重る 參歌

山肌の日翌めに表れ雲に重る 清如

風荒[illegible]錦鶏一な 凪

陽て人ゝて氣[illegible] 美恵

冴[illegible] 暁ぞ

遠景の手斯に春の霞さかな 芳月

花の[illegible]の香 白手

汗ある帆を不要る新色[illegible] 龍江

The Evacuees:

# Passive Victims or Creative Minority

(Galen Fisher in the Pacific Citizen)

**(Galen Fisher is treasurer of the Pacific Coast Committee for Fair Play and has written several articles on the Japanese American question for leading U.S. journals).**

From the outset, the evacuees have fallen into two contrasting groups. The first group have thought of themselves as victims of fate, to be "shoved around," impotent to free themselves or to help shape a momentous term in human history. The second group follow the fatalistic philosophy of the Orient, which makes man, at his worst, a cringing puppet, and at his best, an uncomplaining wave in the ocean. The second group follow the philisophy of the Occident; that makes man, at his worst, a self-sufficient, boastful defier of fate, and at his best, a creative cooperator with the constructive forces of the universe.

At first thought, the entire evacuation appears to be nathing but a minus quantity, a loss to the evacuees, and a liability to America as a nation. But the point I wish to make only comes to one at second thought, namely, that the evacuation can be made into a plus quantity for individual evacuees, and into a smaller liability for our nation, but only on condition that individual evacuees take a creative, masterful attitude toward their situation, instead of lying down and being crushed by it. In order to make this point crystal clear, let me presume to psychoanalyze the angle of their reaction toward the resettlement program.

FOUR GROUPS

Assorting them all in a long line, we should have, at the extreme right (1) those who so fiercely resent all they have suffered that they defiantly refuse to cooperate with the resettlement program, and bitterly denounce the government and the public as hypocrities, and race-baiting rascals. At the middle right are (2) those who feel mildly resentful and despondent over democracy, but refrain from sweeping denunciation and only passively resist resettlement. At the middle left are (3) those who waver between mild resentment and resignation to their lot as a by-product of war. Enforced idlness and dependence on government hand-outs have sapped their ambition; so that they are afraid to face the risks involved in carving out a new career. They will take the plunge only after being coaxed and boosted.

At the extreme left are (4) those who feel acutely the injustice of indiscriminate evacuation and the anomalous race-bias of the white protagonists of "freedom and democracy" but they take the long and impersonal view of the situation. They know that God helps those who help themselves. They also know that resentment, like hate, shrivels the soul of the resenter. They are resolved to let white friends fight the battle of civil liberties for minorities and to demonstrate their own loyalty to the nation and the war effort by hard work and unobstrusive sacrifice.

CREATIVE MINORITY

I believe this fourth group is already as large as any of the others, and that it will continue to grow. It includes the 25,000 who have already gone out on indefinite or temporary leave, most of them Nisei. The reports they send back to the centers should convert many of the doubting Thomases in the middle. They are what Arnold Toynbee calls a "creative minority." He holds that all through history the creative minorities have broken the shackles of outgrown creeds, of caste, exploitation, and tyrany. A creative minority works out its own salvation, instead of waiting for someone to bring it to them on a silver platter.

The creative minority of evacuees can confer a great benefit on the rest of the country if they will act upon some such credo as this:

1. We believe it is the job of others, primarily of light-skinned citizens, to carry the brunt of the fight for the constitutional and social rights of us and all other minorities whose skin happens to be darker.

2. We believe in supplanting resentment — which is blighting — with Lincolnesque charity for all and with undiscourageable faith in the ideal America that we can help to actualize.

3. We believe that dispersed resettlement of all evacuees, including families and elders, is necessary to prevent further waste and demoralization, and that the settlers should heartily respond to opportunities for participation in community life.

4. We believe that what looked at first like an unrelieved calamity is our summons to demonstrate that we, as workers for the general good, careless of immediate gain or praise, are a part of the creative minority of an America, fitter to win both the war and the peace.


J. W. ANDERSON

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From Coast to Coast

# ● NISEI VOICES

## Are our freedoms limited?

In this column of your paper I would like to ask this question; "Are Our Freedoms Limited??"

I am sure this is a problem that occurs to every young Nisei east of the Rockies. I myself have been one for two years now. Our happy days in B.C., the days of Pearl Harbour and the Evacuation, are all behind us now. They seem now like memories of childhood times; which, if we are fortunate enough, we shall relate to our children.

For two years now I have been living and growing up with many other Canadians, including those of Ukrainian stock, German, Italian, French and English. During these two years I have learnt many things which we, in British Columbia, used to term "crazy."

We Nisei have gradually learnt something of the "Canadian point of view." But it is a point of view which does not coincide with that of our parents and the older generally. Remember, we came east when we were yong, with minds and thoughts and ideas always influencing us.

* * *

In the story that prompts my question, I shall call the Nisei youth "Shig," and the white girl, "Faye." She is an Irish Canadian.

Shig is seventeen, in his 11th year at high school. Faye is a girl attending the same school.

Shig is not the shy boy he used to be in B.C. He is very popular among his student friends, winning their respect and friendship. So it happened that when the school held a Leap Year dance with girls asking boys, Faye asked him to go and he gladly accepted. The fact is that before this Shig did not know Faye, but having heard of him from friends, she screwed up courage to ask him.

This is where the trouble begins. Shig's parents object to him going, in the first place, with a strange girl. But Canadians will not take this thought seriously, for to them dances are one of the best places to make friends. Then, too it is a school dance with only students in attendance, and any funds collected are used for the school.

PRYING EYES

After the dance it is the custom for the boy to escort the girl home. Which Shig does. But on the way he is seen by some prying eyes, perhaps one of the older Nisei. Immediately his tongue starts wagging and the rumour is loose that Shig is "running around" with a white girl, taking her home around midnight. I wonder why such people can't shut up?

Shig's parents and friends all know him as a quiet, decent fellow. Sometime later, Faye tells her parents about Shig. They are interested and decide to have a house-party, inviting Shig and many of Faye's friends. At this party they play those standard Canadian games of "spin-the-bottle" and "postman." Later, they decide to go to a movie, so a group of fourteen boys and girls start out. Again a prying eye catches Shig, and again the rumour is on its way until Shig's parents become so worried they decide to keep him at home.

**Yet from my point of view boys like Shig are just what we need among the Nisei, and he, in his own way, is doing a great service for all of us. These are the boys who can show some "blind" white people what kind of people we really are.**

**I myself am a student at a Technical School. Among the thousands of students, I am the only Oriental, although there are Canadians of many racial origins, including colored stock, enrolled at the school. I submitted my story to many of them, and their common opinion agrees with mine. They think, as I do, that even the parlor games which Shig and his friends played are acceptable under the right conditions. If they weren't, they wouldn't be played.**

**But the problem still remains. Are our freedoms limited? Must we keep away from social and recreational activities with other Canadians? Is this the view that older Nisei and our parents rightly hold? I would like the point of view of others on this question, in signing myself:**

**"A True Canadian"**

Thru' the looking glass . . .

# Small Part in a Mighty Big Picture

**Whatever complaint we might have about living in a ghost town** we must admit that the lack of entertainment has its virtues. Chief of these, we suppose, is that it gives one a little more time to read than would otherwise be the case. True, the sleepy atmosphere doesn't often provoke us into reading anything except for entertainment—Life, Time, Terry and the Pirates, The Robe, MacLeans, Strange Woman, Song of Bernadette, Hit Parader, and so forth.

But we've just experienced a refreshing (?) and healthful lesson in wading through the ten papers which makes up the recent Canadian Institute of International Affairs publication, "Canada After the war." (MacMillan Co., Toronto, $3.25)

The description on the title page may make you hesitate to turn any further. "Studies in political, social and economic policies for post-war Canada" may not appeal to many New Canadian readers. But all New Canadian readers, we assume, are interested in post-war conditions. Even if we can't do anything about them, it seems just as well to have an idea of what might be coming, especially because being of "enemy origin" we go into that period with an undoubted handicap.

GAIN PERSPECTIVE

What proved to be the healthy experience in our reading, however, was to find out how relatively unimportant the "Japanese question" rates as a post-war problem. In the 300-page discussion of Canada after the war, we rate only half a page in the chapter on "Canada and The World." From all the attention we seem to receive from city councils, provincial M.L.A.'s federal M.P.'s and the "letters-to-the-editor" writers, as well as from rubbing elbows all the time with fellow ghost towners who have their own perspective on post-war problems, we're very likely to develop some form of complex about ourselves. It is, in fact, something we not only need to be on guard against. It is something we need to dig out of ourselves. We rather think from some current observation that many younger, impressionable Nisei—including school children from primary grades up—have developed a general attitude of disbelief in a great many things. Disbelief in itself may not be so serious, but it grows into very unhealthy anti-social attitudes which have already been noted in some of the ghost town schools. And reports from resettlement areas suggest that these same unhealthy attitudes and complexes are by no means confined to the interior centres.

* * *

But getting back to our book, F. H. Soward, professor of history at the University of B.C., does not dispose of the 22,000 Japanese in Canada, for he does concede it to be a "most difficult domestic problem for Canada."

**"A British Columbia member of the federal cabinet, the Minister of Agriculture in the provincial government, the Mayor of Vancouver, and the Union of British Columbia municipalities and the B.C. Command of the Canadian Legion publicly urged the repatriation of all Japanese. Such a policy bears harshly upon those Japanese born in British Columbia (Niseis) and thoroughly Westernized. Those Canadians who deprecate its harshness can only moderate British Columbia opinion by demonstrating a willingness to accept the Niseis elsewhere in Canada. A policy of dispersion would meet the fears on the Pacific coast of a solid block of Orientals difficult to assimilate. If Canadians are not prepared to consider dispersion, the extremists' demands in British Columbia will be difficult to evade."**

Thus Professor Soward's analysis of the "Japanese problem."

* * *

A SMALL PART

Readers of The New Canadian, to whom economics and politics may be too rarified fields, may find the rest of the book somewhat difficult. But the mere listing of the ten papers will help frame in the mind something of the post-war picture, of which our 22,000 Japanese are only a small part. These titles include: National Policy, Parliamentary Democracy, Constitution and the Post-war World, Reconstruction of the Social Services, Canada and the World, Full Employment, International Economic Reconstruction, Exchange Control, Post-War Agriculture, and Long-Term Policy for Canadian Industry. Eight of the contributing writers are professors, one a woman acknowledged as an outstanding authority on Canadian social services, and one a Montreal Industrialist.

It may be that not unlike some of our readers, the politicians at least, if not the statemen, will be so dismayed by the apparent difficulty of the problems mentioned that they will find it more convenient and comfortable to pass over them lightly. Then they can devote a considerable part of their energy to the simpler issue of demanding Japanese exclusion from everywhere. Notwithstanding, we do commend "Canada After The War" to them and to the Nisei alike.

Basketball

# Sandon Enjoys Successful Hoop Season

By Y. K.

SANDON. — Basketball again headed Sandon's sport in popularity. The Intra-Sandon League composed of 3 houses, I, II, and III, a senior, junior and a girls' team in each, was headed by Ken Kuwabara, Isao Nakazawa and Vic Kuwabara respectively. Playoffs were held recently and resulted in Team III senior and junior teams retaining their championships from the previous season.

In the cagette league, Team I captured the honours by nudging out Team II, thereby leaving Team III, champions of last year, out in the cold. A few exhibition games will be played while waiting for the snow to melt.

The boys had a bit of hard luck in losing two close inter-centre encounters. One to Kaslo and the the other to the "no-po" Denver lads. Outstanding performers for Sandon were: Ken Kuwabara, Vic "Style" Kuwabara (no relation), Tad "Butch" Nishimura and rookie Seiji "Tiny" Takata. Others who played on the team are: Isao Nakazawa, Mickey Mori, and rookies Tamio Ohashi, Roy Nishikawa, and Frank Yoshy.

**The close of the season marks the last games that some of these boys will play for Sandon, and they wish their successors "[illegible]."**

**Hats off to the local belles who have not yet met defeat in inter-centre games and that can be unofficially recognized as the inter-centre champs. Although difficult to choose any outstanding player (they were all great), special mention should be made of Lil Nishikawa and Trixie [illegible] for their consistent [illegible] and floor play.**

**The other [illegible] were: [illegible] and Harumi [illegible], [illegible] Kuwabara, Martha [illegible], and rookie Lillian Yoshy.**

**[illegible] girls!**

BCSC Officials Give High Praise:

# Boy Scouts Hold Torch Parade Receive Medals in Ceremony

**TASHME.—With youthful scouts bearing high their 110 torches, a brilliant Torch Parade around the entire settlement here was a highlight of ceremonies performed by the first Tashme Boy Scout Troop marking their first anniversary during International Scout Week on Feb. 25.**

**The ceremonies were also featured by the presentation of awards to outstanding scouts at a mass rally attended by some 400 people and by a mass investiture of the entire troop led by M.L. Brown of the B. C. Security Commission.**

Placement Commissioner George C. Collins, in a brief address, assured the rally that he was anxious to give the scout work every possible assistance in the future.

Several short talks were given by Tashme personages, including W. Hartley, Tashme supervisor; Mitsuyuki Sakata representing the judo club; Dr. McNeill, Honorary Group Committee member; Mrs. Miye Uyeda, on behalf of the school teachers; Bob Kadoguchi, Tashme Youth Organization, and Mr. Brown.

AWARDS GIVEN

Awards were presented after the scouts marched into the hall to the strains of "Pomp and Circumstance", lining up at attention. Scoutmaster Shige Yoshida opened the ceremonies with a short talk and introduction of the guest, following which he presented the awards.

These were as follows:

Silver medals for individual all-round scouts: Kazuo Fukumoto, Seichi Tahara; bronze medals: Richard Masuda, Kazuo Kadonaga, Shuzo Sumi, Mitsuo Tanouye.

Patrol Awards: Fox Patrol, including Patrol Leader Fukumoto, and Jim Morita, Akiyoshi Nagami, Henry Oki, Hisao Wakabayashi, Yoshitaro Minato and Genichi Ohashi.

Stag Patrol, including Patrol Leader Arnold Arai and Yoshiyuki Misumi, Fumio Abe, Shuzo Sumi, John Hatashita, Mikio Seki, Yoshio Fukumoto, Koji Morishita.

The International Scout Yell, conducted by Vic Kadonaga, acting scoutmaster; and a skit "Murder at Short Notice" directed by Mr. Kadonaga, rounded out the first half of the program.

LIT UP BRIGHTLY

The second half commenced with the Torch Parade under the supervision of Tsutomu Kawabe and George Watanabe. It was the first time Tashme was lit up so brightly with the torchlight reflected from the white snow.

After the parade the scouts themselves enjoyed themselves at games and then the best part of the program took place in the classroom of "D" which had been arranged by assistant scoutmasters Hideo Okawara and Kazuo Oiye. Soft drinks and fruit was donated by the Tashme Youth Organization, which sponsors the scout work.

Musical items were performed by Bobby Ito and Vic Kadonaga, who also directed the indoor camp fire to the great enjoyment of the boys.

Among scouts present were Jimmy Collins and Jimmy Rolfe, visiting from a West Vancouver scout troop.

## HI-SCHOOL PARENTS JOIN KASLO P. T. A.

KASLO.—The Japanese parents of the high school students met again Monday night to discuss the ways and means of improving the shortcomings of the Nisei students as pointed out by E. Hayes, principal of the Kaslo High School last week.

It was decided that the high school parents should be represented in the Kootenay Lake School P. T. A. with two representatives. (It was found that only fourteen parents with children attending the high school have no children enrolled in the elementary grades.) By this method, both the high school and the elementary school P. T. A.'s would be working in close cooperation with the improvement of the students in both social and scholastic life as the objective.

It was also decided that Mr. Hayes should be asked to give his views again—whether or not there were improvements in the students' deportment—sometime in May.

KASLO.—Dr. W. H. Ormond, physician on the staff of the B. C. Security Commission at Slocan City, is filling in temporarily at Kaslo centre, during the illness of Dr. G. Gibson and Dr. K. Shimotakahara.

## Dr. Tsai Found Guilty of Practising Without License

Miss A.S. Tsai, a Chinese physician, who admitted having advertised herself as a physician and surgeon and of using such designation on her office door at 193 West Hastings, was found guilty by Magistrate H.S. Wood on a charge under the B. C. Medical Act laid by Dr. A.J. McLachlin, the registrar of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The case was adjourned until March 31, the Daily Province reported.

The registrar told the court that he did not doubt that Miss Tsai was a graduate of the Women's College of Tokyo University and that she was a fully qualified physician, but that she was not qualified to practice in B. C.

Miss Tsai is well known to the residents of Lemon Creek, where she served on the B. C. Security Commission hospital staff last year.


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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MISO PASTE

The Commission-operated Soya Bean Product Factory at Tashme, B. C., is now in production of MISO PASTE and a reasonable quantity is AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

This product is manufactured by Japanese, is of high quality and is packed in twenty-nine pound containers only, price 15c per pound, f.o.b. Hope, B. C.

ORDERS should be mailed direct to the B. C. SECURITY COMMISSION office, 360 Homer Street, VANCOUVER, with attached Money Order for the quantity of Miso paste ordered. The minimum quantity is $4.35. Shipment will be made, freight collect, to any part of Canada.

To avoid disappointment and delay in shipment, we suggest you mail your order at once.

We expect to be in a position in about sixty days' time to make available shoyu, and will advise you in due course when this product will be ready for distribution.

B. C. Security Commission


# Personal Notes

## Couple Wed in Toronto

TORONTO. — The marriage of Frank Shiuchi Ohtake and Miyoko Kadoguchi was solemnized by Rev. P. G. Price on Saturday, February 12th in the Toronto Metropolitan United Church. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Taiichiro Kadoguchi and the late Mrs. Kadoguchi, formerly of Cumberland and now resident of Tashme. The groom formerly of Victoria, was an active member in Nisei circles.

The reception was held in the church hall after which the bride and groom left for Niagara Falls. The happy couple now reside at 679 Spadina Avenue.

* *

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donations by Mr. Jukichi Terada of Dufrost, Man. and Mr. J. C. Tani of Lachine, Que.

Kamejiro Kubota of No. 5 Camp, Princeton, B. C. wishes to know the whereabouts of Kanao KUBOTA.

A letter addressed to Mr. Tsunejiro YAMAMOTO, Minto, B.C. from K. NISHIMURA, 12-6-B, Hunt, Idaho, has been forwarded from Minto to The New Canadian. The addressee is asked to claim the letter at this office.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Moto Hashimoto, 68, wife of Mr. Kamekichi Hashimoto passed away on February 19 at the Greenwood hospital. Final funeral rites were held on February 24.

— 0 —

The death is reported of Mrs. Seki Masuda on February 29 at the Slocan Hospital. The funeral was held at Lemon Creek and officiated by Rev. T. Komiyama. Cremation followed at New Denver.

She is survived by her husband, two sons, Jin (now in Ontario), Akira and a daughter, Mrs.Hideko Kosaka.

# HELP WANTED

**A POSITION IS OPEN FOR A Japanese couple for a home only a few miles of Ottawa. The man will be employed in gardening of strawberries and other fruits and vegetables on 3 acres of land; also in taking care of hens and possibly one or two cows. The woman will be employed in the household which is composed of two adults only.**

**Salary will be $80.00 per month, living accommodation and board provided. Deductions will be made for board of children if the couple have children.**

**This employment is offered in the home of Dr. H. H. CHRISTIE and is highly recommended. There are other Japanese already located in the Ottawa district.**

Write to Mrs. C.V. Booth, BCSC, 360 Homer St., Vancouver.

— 0 —

**MRS. K. RIESE OF MARQUETTE, Man. wishes to employ at her farm home a girl for general housework. No experience is necessary and all work will be inside the home.**

**There are two adults, four children and two hired men—in the household. Electricity is installed and there is a washing machine. Salary will be $500 a year.**

**For more detailed information, contact Mrs. K. Suzuki, R.R. No. 1, Box 38, Marquette, Man.**

## THE POLICE BLOTTER

SUDBURY, Ont.—A 39-year old Japanese national, formerly of Chapleau, was sentenced by Magistrate Willard Cooper to three years in penitentiary for assaulting his foreman with an axe. The assault took place in an argument when the foreman refused to give permission to the man to quit his job until he obtained a selective service release.

The magistrate recommended that following the war the convicted man be deported to Japan.

LONDON, Ont.—Two white women who were found by police in a tourist cabin with three Japanese men were sentenced to three months in jail, while the three men were fined $50 and costs or 30 days following convictions on immorality charges. In addition, the women cabin owner was fined $200 and costs, the Canadian Press reported.

A Prairiette Diary . . .

# Hi-lites and Side-lites of the Concert

By Toshie Moriyama

I encountered little Yoshio while doing my last minute shopping on February 11th. His eyebrows and lashes glistened white and two round, brown eyes shone merrily above a very red button which eventually turned out to be his nose. (I admit mine was a trifle red too.) With the most engaging and implicit smile he walked into step me.

"Are you in a play or something?" he asked inquisitively.

"No" I answered, "but I'm participating in two odoris."

"Oh good!!!" he clapped his hands joyously. "I'm goin' to sit right in th' first row and make you giggle, okay?" I chuckled an assent and yanked savagely on his cap.

* * *

It was to be a memorable day for the thousand faithful people who presented themselves to the Raymond Engeikai. This was sponsored by the local Y.M.B.A. and was supported by the voluntary Y. W. B. A. and the Shonenduns.

Two nearby districts, Coaldale and Picture Butte, brightened the spotlight with musical instruments, vocal solos and intricate odoris. The interesting, yet melancholic play, "Mabutano Haha", directed by Mr. Matsugi and Mr. Sawada with the superb acting of Chuta Ebata, Yukio Ohashi, George Osaka, Harry Fujita, Yoshikazu Tsukamoto, Gene Tanaka, Takeshi Koyata and Takeo Nakahama drew from the audience deafening applause and the last curtain call. We were cognizant of many tear-stained faces and tremulous lips as the play came to a close.

* * *

The Y. W. B. A. made a lucrative business of selling refreshments including hot dogs, doughnuts, cupcakes, oranges and apples, which were enjoyed by all.

"Think of the mess you have to clean up tomorrow," piped up a friend.

"Oh yes," I growled back, "but imagine how many hundreds of stomachs we satisfied and the billfolds we emptied.

And so ended a successful, hilarious and an enjoyable day, and another page in my diary is turned.

## "ALBERTA"

(Continued from P. 1)

Growers Association.

The meeting reported that the movement of workers from the beet farms to other farm work in the area had resulted in a loss to the growers. It was contended that evacuees were brought to southern Alberta primarily to help the sugar beet industry, and the meeting gave its support to the central board in pressing the government or any authority who has charge of such labor to have all Japanese labor frozen to the beet industry for the period of the war and that they be not allowed to undertake other work during the beet growing season.

At the same time, in addressing the meeting Association President, Philip Baker said that he favored the return of "all Japanese personnel to the places from whence they came" at the end of the war.

Notwithstanding this attitude, the central board is seeking to secure the help of additional evacuees families from interior housing settlements in British Columbia.

George C. Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement, explained to the meeting, according to the Lethbridge Herald "that the commission had agreed with the board of directors that from the beginning of this month the commission will not permit Japanese families to move from one district to another, though in justified instances the families will be permitted to transfer within the same district."

The meeting urged upon members that the contract wage-scale for labor be strictly observed in order to avoid any bidding for labor and thus raising the going rate of wages.


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